Milton Gazette, and ROANOKE ADVERTISER.

"EACH STATE RETAINS EVERY POWER, JURISDICTION AND RIGHT WHICH IS NOT BY THIS CONFEDERATION DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED."

VOL. II. EDITED BY M. KENYON. MILTON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1830. PRINTED BY J. HOLDERBY. NO. 14.

TERMS.—The MILTON GAZETTE & ROANOKE ADVERTISER, is published on every Saturday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year, payable on the receipt of the first number. No subscription received for a less term than one year. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the papers will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the Editor.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted in the Gazette three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-five Cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding fourteen lines charged in proportion.

The usual allowance will be made to those who Advertise by the year.

N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favour the Gazette with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MOON'S PHASES,	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	2	5	23E.
Last Quarter,	9	8	43M.
New Moon,	16	9	13E.
First Quarter,	25	1	32M.

D. M.	Day of the Week.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Day's length
11	Saturady,	5 47	6 13	12 26
12	Sunday,	5 48	6 12	12 24
13	Monday,	5 49	6 11	12 22
14	Tuesday,	5 50	6 10	12 20
15	Wednesday,	5 51	6 9	12 18
16	Thursday,	5 52	6 8	12 16
17	Friday,	5 53	6 7	12 14

NOTICE

STRAYED [illegible] subscriber, at Brough [illegible] on the night of the eleventh [illegible] was the 12th of August a small

Bay Mare

with some small white specks on her back, and [illegible] dent in one of her hinder legs near the lower hock [illegible] particularly recollected. A few days after [illegible] was taken up in the environs near the [illegible] supposed to have been [illegible] by some [illegible] got and the subscriber taken in place of her [illegible] the very horse above described [illegible] white specks under her belly, and barefooted and judged to be four years old. If not applyed for very soon she will be posted.

[illegible]well N. C. JOHN HARRISON.
[illegible] 1st. 1830.—13-3I

LOST,

DURING last Caswell Court week, a paper containing about $140, mostly in N. Carolina ten dollar notes. Also, a bill of tobacco, given by Joseph B. Covington, for $189 87½.—Any person who has or may find the said papers and money, and return them, to me, shall be liberally compensated.

JAMES LEA, Sr.

Sept. 1830.—13-3ipd.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE two first rate Mountain-made WAGGONS for sale, in Milton. Apply to S. Watkins, & Co. or to Mr. A. Nunnally.

R. & J. YARBROUGH.

July 23d, 1830.—8-tf.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Owen & Jeffreys was dissolved on the first of December, 1829, by mutual consent. All the books and papers of the concern, are put in the hands of Malbon Kenyon, for settlement—who alone is authorised to settle and collect the same, and grant receipts. Those who are indebted, are required to come forward and pay the same promptly, as further indulgence will not be given.

OWEN & JEFFREYS.

Milton, April 3d, 1830.—43.

WOOL CARDING.

OUR WOOL-CARDING MACHINE is in first rate order, and now in operation. Those who wish Wool Carded, will find it to their advantage to bring it soon, that it may be carded in the warm season. It must be cleansed and cleared of all hard substances that tend to injure the cards, with one pound of grease to every 10 lbs. of wool, and a sufficient quantity of strong sheets to contain the rolls

Prices for Carding—Eight Cents a pound, cash, or one fifth part of the wool.

R. & J. YARBROUGH.

July 1830.—6.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has formed a Copartnership in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, with Mr. GEORGE A. DWIGHT, of New York, under the Firm of J. & G. A. DWIGHT. They have taken the Store No. 235, Pearl Street, corner of John street. The former customers of James Dwight, & Co. and James Dwight, are respectfully invited to patronize the new concern.

JAMES DWIGHT.

Petersburg, Va. July 5, 1830.—6-i8.

IRON.

SAMUEL WATKINS & CO.

HAVE on hand, and will continue to receive from the Washington Iron-Works, a complete assortment of Iron, which they will sell at $5 per 100 pounds, Cash.

May 27th.—51-tf.

JOB PRINTING,

Of every Description,

Neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

BANK OF NEWBERN.

JANUARY 18th, 1830.

Resolved, That on every Renewal of an accommodation debt, there shall be required a payment of five per cent. on the amount due on the 8th February, 1830, so that the whole debt may be extinguished in twenty payments, or less.

Resolved, That if any Note shall remain unrenewed for thirty days after it becomes due, it shall be the duty of the Cashier or Agent to commence suit forthwith; that after a suit be commenced, no Renewal shall be allowed but upon the payment of at least ten per cent. for every ninety days of delinquency.

Resolved, That no new loan shall be made in any case, on any other understanding than to be wholly paid at maturity; or at farthest, in three equal instalments of ninety days.

The Cashiers and Agents are directed to make known the above Resolutions to the Debtors of the Bank.

By Order,

JNO. W. GUION, *Cashier.*

OFFICE BANK OF NEWBERN, MILTON, 7th July 1830.

The Dealers at this office will attend to the above Resolutions.

ALEX. HENDERSON, *Agent.*

WINDSOR

Chair-Making, &c.

SAMUEL PERSON, late of Greensborough, presents his compliments to the inhabitants of Milton and its vicinity, and would inform them that he has opened a Shop, nearly opposite the Store of David & William Kyle, in which he carries on

WINDSOR

in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of

Chairs, Settees, &c.

and will make to order, to suit customers, and warrant them to be of the best materials and workmanship. He will also do all kinds of repairs; also, all kinds of

FANCY AND HOUSE-PAINTING.

He would respectfully invite the attention of such persons as may want any article in his line of business, as he is determined to execute his work equal, if not superior to any in this section of country, and dispose of it on as moderate terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

May, 1830.—48-ts.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

July 10th, 1830.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in N. Carolina will be received at this office until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

2108. From Milton by Caswell c. h. Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock, Greensboro', New Garden, Kerne's X Roads and Waughtown to Salem, 82 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Milton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Greensboro' next day, by 11 am, leave same 1 p m, and arrive at Salem same days, Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Greensboro' by 10 a m, and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a m.

2123. From Warrenton by Ellisville, Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro', Williamsville Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 92 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Oxfoxd same days by 10 p m, and at Danville the next days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p m.

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton by 8 a m; leave Milton at 9 a m, arrive at Oxford same days by 9 p m; leave Oxford next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 a m, and arrive at Warrenton same days by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va. by West Castle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlinsbarg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rocky Spring, Blakely and Paynesville to Salem, 83 miles, return by way of Oak Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem every Tvesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 6 a. m arrive at Danville every Thursday by 5 p m.

From the Baltimore Minerva.

SHAVING ON THE SEA.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been longer upon the sea than you have been on the dry land, and perhaps know [illegible] about the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] you will indulge me [illegible] your paper, I will give you some [illegible] the ceremonies of *shaving at sea*, [illegible] upon green hands by the [illegible] arrival on the Equator, the [illegible] league line, or makes any remarkable [illegible] land.

I was once on board [illegible] British Ship ——, while on her passage from England to th United States; we had a number of passengers on board, and among [illegible] several ladies. When we arrived on the banks of the Newfoundland, the sons of the deity, whose wide domain had been traversed in safety, with a knowing wink, met on the forecastle and conferred. By a reference to the ancient legends, coeval with the common law, and among them of greater solidity, it was found, that as often as a landsman came in view of the Banks, before them he must produce a bottle of old Cogniac rum, as an acceptable sacrifice to Neptune. The nature of the sacrifice was explained to the landsmen, and the greater part of the passengers complied with a requisition sanctioned by immemorial usage; others refused, among them was a little French *professeur* and a female, the beard of the former being the riper of the two.

On the refusal of the refractory few, the seamen invoked the God with sad complaints: "O Lommunient frand King of the ocean, behold the rebellious [illegible] of Terra, who have dared to intrude into thy dominions, refusing to bend before thy divine altar, and to render to thee an accustomed libation. Their beards, Oh! [illegible] are long uncouth, and to [illegible] retained by them in defiance of thy laws, and to [illegible] on of thy divinity."

The hoary king of the ocean heard the invocation of his [illegible] lifted his awful and [illegible] head from the bosom of the deep, attended by [illegible] Nereaides, and all his children, and thus responded to their complaints, through his brazen trumpet. "Carry these impious mortals from my presence, behold their beards, which they dare to retain despite of my authority. They shall be shaved!"

No sooner had he expressed his fearful determination, than, he seized a razor and shaving box from his car, and ascended by the head rails into the lofty ship, while Amphitrite held his finny steeds. His presence inspired the crew with awe—and while he imparted his commands through his bellowing trumpet, they, and the landsmen beneath decks trembled, "Bring hither that tub, and fill it with slush and sea water." The men obeyed—Now bring forth the long bearded tribe one by one."

Whetting his razor upon the gun wail, he proceeded to business, first stating that his instrument was manufactured in the caverns of Ætna by one of the cyclops, and that though a little rough in the edge, it would shave clean.

Two or three underwent the operation tamely,—and his godship seeing that the lady's chin was smooth, displayed his gallantry by letting her off with a lathering. But when the little Frenchman was seized, he kicked and shouted to such a degree, that the very fishes dared to raise their heads above the water, in the presence of their sublime master, and shed a tear of commiseration. Ah! mon dieu! monsieur Neptune—I no want shave from you; sare, I have some vife and little enfans at home, who will have no farder if you kill me vid dat iron hoop!" All his pleading was of no avail; with streaming eyes, while a most unsavory smell from the latter entered his nose, he submitted to the ceremony. As soon as the office of the razor was finished, the god administered an awful oath to each and then decended into the vasty deep.

The secrets of the business are these: one of the crew, who is the best calculated for drollery, is dressed in a fantastic and ridiculous manner, with a speaking trumpet in his hand, personate old Neuptune. He goes forward to the bow of the vessel, while those who are to be shaved, are kept below, and decends until he has reached the water, and from thence ascends on deck, pretending to have emerged from the ocean. He hails the crew with his trumpet; answer is made, and mutual congratulations pass between his godship and the old seamen. He proceeds to order the requisite apparatus for shaving which generally consist of a piece of iron hoop, a composition for lather made of slush and other offensive matters and a tub of water. The persons who are to be shaved, are then brought on deck singly, blindfolded. Those who have treated well, are shaved light, while those who are refractory are shaved hard. After shaving his godship proceeds to swear the novice to divers singular observances, one of which is, that he never eat brown bread when he can get white." The one shaved is then immersed in a tub of water, or has a bucket full from above poured on his head, and the frolic ends.

OAKUM.

An Adventurer.—The Boston Commentator states that a young man about 26 years old, calling himself Col. Henry Mason, of Macon, Georgia, lately made his appearance in Dresden, Me. upon a fine Virginian Racer, and attracted much attention. He gained admittance to one of the best families, with whom a young gentleman from the city, with his sister, was on a visit, made love to the young lady, presented to her an elegant diamond ring and a gold watch and accompanied the young couple to Boston.—Here he sported a barouche to the sorrow of a stable keeper, made a tailor a "sufferer" to the amount of two suits of clothes, one for himself and one for his intended brother in law, and having taken the watch to a jeweller to have his young lady's name engraved thereon prevailed on a lady to suffer him to put diamonds in her wedding ring, and borrowed the aforesaid diamond ring to have it set by; he sent off his trunk in a packet, took the eastern stage, got his racer at Dresden, and is now in other parts. He was 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, sandy hair, and has several scars, two of which on his hands, he said he received from a highwayman.

THE WALKER PAMPHLET.—We are informed by a gentleman, recently from Duplin county, that information had been given by some blacks to the whites, copies of this nefarious pamphlet were in circulation among the slaves of that county, in consequence of which, a large party of citizens turned out, last Saturday, to make search for them. The result of their search was not known, when our informant left Duplin.

Again we ask, ought not the civil authorities about Fayetteville to make diligent search here for the Walker pamphlet? We have artful and evil disposed villains enough, to give circulation to such books.

Fayetteville Journal.

Another "*newspaper thief*," has been convicted at Boston. The Courier of Monday states that Nehemiah Clap was sent to the House of Correction for *three months*, on Saturday, for stealing a number of that paper from the door of a subscriber in State street.

AMERICAN WATERING PLACES.

A foreigner, on a visit at Saratoga springs, has written a few remarks on the difference he has noticed between the customs there and at European watering places. He remarks as follows.

"Watering places in all countries are characteristic: they assemble the flower of the country, and form a distinguished feature in the character of a nation. Saratoga, situated in the centre of the wealthiest and most populous, part of the country, does not justify the idea that I had conceived, after having seen the great cities on the sea coast, and the good taste of their inhabitants. It is ground impregnated with mineral sources, situated in a naturally illfavored landscape. The place consists of a wide, but irregular street, in which are located four large, and about a hundred small houses, built of wood. The former are the four principal hotels. These are good, and would be an ornament to any watering place in Europe. Some of the piazzas are grand and tasteful, and worthy of the bounty and fashion that assemble below their verdant shades. This is all that can be said in praise of the local arrangements of the place. None of the other charms of the European watering places are to be found here, such as well-shaded and well-watered public walks, fine music, tasteful equipages, and rows of well-furnished shops and coffee houses. There are no parties of pleasure made up—no concerts in the evening. All the charm here is constituted by the society, which certainly is very excellent, but which might combine with it the usual necessaries and amusements of watering places. Who has seen Aix, Spa, Pyrmont, Wiesbaden, Cheltenham, &c. and would not concur in this opinion. The inhabitants of Saratoga may if they choose, vastly improve upon the place. If they would create a public fund for public improvements, and if every visitor that comes here would contribute $1 to it, they would raise a sufficient capital to render it in a few years, a place worthy of a country which ranks equal with the first countries of Europe, in point of power and civilization. The greatest attention should be paid to the mineral, a more agreeable place of resort may be built, a more graceful distribution of the healing liquid may be made, and above all, a beneficial mode of taking it may be introduced."

The prospect before us.—The severe drought which has visited this part of the country during the summer, has produced much apprehension and alarm as to the means of subsistence till a more genial season. The failure of corn crops is so general that we have not only anticipated a great scarcity of bread, but likewise of meat, as very few farmers will be able to fatten pork even for their own use.—But our fears have somewhat abated since we read a piece in a late Georgia paper, recommending an *embargo* on *Kentucky meat*. The writer who suggests such a measure to punish the contumacy and heresy of Kentuckians, says—"The good people of Lexington, (Kentucky) say that they will resist the removal of the Cherokees from our soil, by every and any means. And now let *us* say, that we will eat *no more of Kentucky* meat and buy *no more* Kentucky stock at "any and every" hazard. "These people who have been fed so bountifully from the hand of Georgia, &c. &c. are ungrateful still."

What can be more ridiculous! In one sentence we have the acknowledgment that Kentucky has heretofore supplied Georgia with *meat*, and in the very next Georgia upbraiding the hand that fed her with ingratitude! There are some people who never look at but one side of any thing. Such people think if they stop at a house of entertainment on the road, and were never well treated; or if they get a mechanic to do a piece of work, in either case the landlord or the mechanic is infinitely bound in gratitude to them for *their money*, while *they* are under no correspondent obligations. In this narrow and selfish disposition which causes so little courtesy from one class of society more favored by fortune, towards one less favored, but at least as useful and respectable. And it is this same contractedness of views which prevents States from justly their mutual dependence upon each other.

We wish the Kentuckians no harm: but if the Georgians refuse their pork this fall *we* shall get it cheap, and then if our friends from Phœnix and Negro mountains should bring down their customary quantity of Potatoes we shall have plenty of good victuals notwithstanding the drought——and the tariff.—*Salisbury Journal.*

Mr. Francis Granger has accepted the nomination of the anti-masonic convention to the Governorship of New York. The Working Men have already nominated General Root, for the same office. The great body of the Republicans, friendly to the present administration, will hold a convention at Herkimer, in the course of this month, when they will make their nomination.

STEAM CAR, *on the Rail Road.*—We understand (says the Balt Chro.) that a successful experiment was made yesterday on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, with Mr. COOPER'S *Steam Car*, from the depot to the half way house. The engine is only of two horse power, and was propelled, after getting fairly under way, at the rate of from 12 to 14 miles an hour. Some defect we learn were discovered, which it is understood can be remedied in a day or two, when another trial will take place.

Census of Boston.—The population of Boston is 61,381, of whom 59,506 are white and 1875 free blacks. The number of aliens is 3448.

By the cencus of 1820 the whole population of Boston was 43,298; increase in 10 years 18,083, which is equal to 41¾ per cent. The number of coloured persons in 1820 was 1680; increase 195.

From the Journal of Commerce, August 27.

THE MARKET.—Yesterday there were sales of New-York Flour from new wheat, and other flour qualities at $5,62½; some Western, of Ely's brand at $5,75 a $5,81.

This morning there has been so constant and intense an anxiety that it is somewhat difficult to ascertain with certainty what has been done. We are assured that one sale of 1000 barrels fair Western has been made at $6; and we are told that contracts to deliver in November have been done at $6¼. These statements we find very current and reported on "good authority," but we cannot trace out the contracts, and must doubt their existence. At half past 12 o'clock, it was announced by telegraph that the Caledonia sailed on the 19th 3 days after her regular day. The delay was immediately interpreted as proof of westerly winds and bad weather, and if possible increased the excitement. The town is full of rumors, such as that the Captain came up last night, &c. &c.

Singular Death.—Doctor Absalom Thompson, Talbot county, Md. has communicated to the Easton papers, the case of a boy ten or eleven years old, who became delirous and died in convulsions from eating water melon seed.

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

MILTON:

Saturday,.....September 11, 1830.

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AUGUST 27.—Our papers are just up from the packet ship Caladonia, and we hasten to lay before our readers the important news which follows. Our London dates are to the 17th and Liverpool to the 19th July, both inclusive.

ENGLAND.—On the 13th of July, the forgery bill that had passed the House of Commons, abolishing the punishment of death, came before the House of Lords, where a provision reinstating the punishment was inserted, and thus amended, it passed. As the great object of the measure is lost, it is probable the bill will be abandoned.

On the 17th of July, in the House of Commons, Mr. Robinson enquired whether the negociations with the United States with respect to the Canadas had been brought to a conclusion—to which Sir R. Peel replied, that negociations were pending on the subject, but they had not as yet been brought to a final conclusion.

A motion by Mr. Brougham,, that the House of Commons would, at the earliest practicable period, take into consideration the most effectual means of mitigating the slave population in the British Colonies, and finally of abolishing slavery altogether, was lost by a vote of 56 to 26. It was expected that the suject would be resumed when the new Parliament meets.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 23d.

FUNERAL OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

The obsequies of the late King were performed on the 15th, with all the solemn grandeur of which such a ceremony was susceptible. On no previous occasion in St. George's Chapel, were there beheld so many Princes of the blood to grace the pageant of a Royal Funeral. The King, who served as chief mourner, appeared absorbed by the solemn associations of the occasion—in a few short years he had followed the hearse of a father, a mother, a sister, two brothers, and a niece—the instability of human grandeur was before him in the lessons which his memory must have suggested, of the perishable elements of mortality. Besides, this pageant was to his Majesty the rehearsal of his own obsequies. The King bore the awful ceremony with as much equanimity as befitted the weight of his private affliction—he looked intently upon the splendid coffin, as it was lowered into the mausoleum, the gloom of which was for ever to overshadow the dazzling brightness of its gorgeous materials; the coffin seemed a blaze of gold, as the torch lights shed their rays upon its lid, when the splendid pall was removed, as the corpse was conveyed to the vault. The King conversed at times with the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex, as they sat near him, during the performance of the service, and left the Chapel before the Lord Chamberlain broke his wand over the coffin,

The King looked pale and wan. The effect of light upon the features is quite consistent with the enjoyment of good health by his Majesty, and he spoke cheerfully to the Duke of Wellington when his Grace first reached the Castle, which he did passing over the barriers and seats up the north side of the aisle and choir, with as much agility as a boy, to the no small discomfiture of our old friend Townsend, of Bow-street, who had to escort his Grace, but who found it vain to attempt to keep pace with his activity. The companies of Guards, stationed in the aisles saluted his Majesty as he entered, and as he withdrew from the Chapel, and the King saluted the military in the most affable manner, stopping now and then with some officers whom he honored with his special recognition, and conversing familiarly with them as he passed. The whole ceremony lasted about two hours and ten minutes, and the chaunting of the Psalms was rather tedious—the Burial Service is in fact fatiguingly long, when set to music in these Royal funerals, and the candles and tapers get dim and smoky, the heat too, excessive. There was a large crowd of Nobility in the back ground behind the Chief Mourner, in one dense mass, crowding the space before the organ loft; there was a blaze of stars, and orders and ribands upon the rich court mourning of this throng, which distinguished it from the public crowd that occupied the North Aisle in the back ground, where there was a good specimen of a genteel mob; each man attending to himself, without caring much for the comfort of his neighbor: and ladies left standing for hours, while good hale stout men were sitting or rather sleeping, upon the matted steps of the North Aisle; the consequence was the usual proportion of fainting and sobbing, and some breaking of glass to admit air, which disturbed the solemn progress of the ceremony. The King left the Castle immediately for Frogmore and Bushy Park. The Queen awaited his Majesty's return at Frogmore, and afterwards accompanied him to his private residence. The Nobility left as they could, and the road to town was all night blocked by vehicles of all kinds, which were in requisition for passengers.

CAPTURE OF ALGIERS.

To his Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers.

La Cassauba, July 6, 3 o'clock P. M.

Prince—The opening of the fire before the fort of the Emperor was deferred till the 5th of July, in order that all the batteries might fire at once, thought that, by striking awe into the enemy on the very first day, by a great superiority in our fire, should abridge the duration of the operations.

The trenches were opened on the night of the 29th, after which the works were not interrupted a moment. During the night, and even in the hours when the workmen are generally relieved, the enemy's artillery fired but little. During the day, the Turkish and Arab sharp-shooters, protected by the bushes, stole into ravines which were to the left of the attack. They wounded a pretty considerable number of men; but the troops were soon covered by epaulments.

We had reason to expect vigorous sallies. The occupation of the fort of the Emperor allowed the enemy to assemble without danger before the Cassauba. They did not profit by this advantage.—However, every thing was ready to give them a good reception.

The batteries had been erected with astonishing rapidity. Among the twenty-six pieces of artillery mounted in them, there were ten 24 pounders, four 10 inch mortars, and six 8-inch howitzers.

All was ready before day break on the 4th. At four o'clock in the morning, a rocket gave the signal, and the firing commenced, that of the enemy replied for three hours with much briskness. The Turkish gunners, though the wideness of the embrasures left them almost wholly exposed, remained bravely at their posts, but could not long contend against the skill and intrepidity of ours, whom General La Hitta animated by his example and counsel. At 8 o'clock the firing of the fort was silenced, that of our batteries continued to ruin the works.—The order to make a breach had been given, and was beginning to be executed, when at 10 o'clock, a dreadful explosion caused a part of the fort to disappear. Torrents of flame clouds of dust and smoke rose to a prodigious height stones were thrown in all directions, but did not cause any serious accidents. General Hurrel, who commanded the trenches, did not lose a moment to dash over the space between our troops and the fort, and to place them there in the midst of the ruins. It seems certain, that, at nine o'clock, the troops who defended it, being discouraged, returned into the city, crying that they were sacrificed to no purpose, and that the Dey ordered the powder magazine in fort to blow up At 2 o'clock a flag of truce was brought to me on the ruins of the fort of the Emperor. It was the secretary of the Dey. He offered to indemnify France for the expense of the war: I replied that, first of all, the Cassauba, the forts, and the port must be delivered up to the French troops. After appearing to doubt whether this condition would be accepted, he allowed that the obstinacy of the Dey had been very fatal. When the Algerines, they say, are at war with the King of France, they must not repeat the evening prayer till they have obtained peace. He returned to Algiers. Soon afterwards two of the richest Moors of Algiers were sent by the Dey: they did represent that extreme terror prevailed among the soldiers and the inhabitants, and that all were desirous that negociations should commence immediately.

They desired that I would cause the firing to cease promising that the fire of the place should then likewise be suspended. This suspension of hostilities in fact took place. General Valaze took advantage of it to open communications beyond the fort of the Emperor.

At three o'clock the Dey's seeretary returned, accompanied by the consul and vice consul of England: he requested that the conditions of peace might be reduced to writing. This was done, and I caused a paper to be delivered to him, a copy of which your excellency will find below. At four o'clock the secretary came for the third time. The Dey desired that an interpreter might be sent to him, in order that he might, by his assistance, understand what was required of him. Mr. Braschewitz, formerly first interpreter to the army in Egypt, was sent to the Cassauba. The Dey when he was made acquainted with the proposed convention, said that he accepted the conditions, and that he placed implicit confidence in the French honor.

I had signed the convention; he put his seal to it, but desired that the armistice might be prolonged to the 5th, at noon in order that he might have time to summon his council and induce it to subscribe to the conditions prescribed, The fighting was suspended till further orders; however, our works were continued, and on the 5th at day break, a communication of 800 metres connected the fort of the Emperor with the spot on which the battery against the Cassauba was to be erected, To day the two Moors returned; they were commissioned by the Dey to confirm the engagement into which he had entered, by affixing his seal to the convention; but they desired that the occupation should be deferred for twenty-four hours. I required that the forts, the port, and the city should be delivered up to the French troops at eleven o'clock in the morning. The Dey consented, and this moment the standard of France is hoisted on all the towers of this city, the subjection of which has been for so many ages the object of the wishes of all Europe. The Dey has retired into the city, which he inhabited before he took up his abode in the Cassauba. The promise which I have made to respect his person will be faithfully kept.

(The next paragraph praises the courage of the troops, and speaks in high terms of superiority of the new artillery, both the field pieces and the heavy cannon.)

The public property has been put under seal.—An inventory will be taken, which I shall transmit to your excellency, I have the honor, &c.

COUNT DE BOURMONT.

Convention between the General-in chief of the French Army and His Highness the Dey of Algiers.

The Fort of the Cassauba, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that city, shall be delivered up to the French troops this morning at 10 o'clock, French time.

The General-in-Chief of the French army promises His Highness the Dey of Algiers, to leave him his liberty and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally.

The Dey shall be at liberty to retire with his family and all that belongs to him, to the place which he shall fix upon, and if he remains at Algiers, he and all his family shall be under the protection of the General-in-Chief of the French army; a guard shall protect the safety of his person and that of his family. The General-in Chief promises to all the soldiers the same advantages and the same protection.

The exercise of the Mahometan religion shall remain free. The liberty of the inhabitants of all classes in their religion, their property, commerce, their industry, shall be inviolate; their women shall be respected; the General in-Chief promises this upon his honor.

The exchange of this convention shall be made before ten o'clock this morning, and the French troops shall immediately after enter the Cassauba, and successively all the other forts of the city and the port.

Camp before Algiers, July 5, 1830.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.—A slip from the office of the Washington Telegraph, mentions the receipt of letters there from New York the same tenor as those mentioned in a slip from the Philadelphia Gazette published in our last,

The following extract is from an article in the New York Albion of Saturday, a paper which has been invariably opposed to the opening of the ports. It will be perceived that it mentions the receipt of information corroborating the above. The reply of Sir Robert Peel, of which the editor speaks, was made on the 7th of July; the day of the sailing of the Caledonia, was the 19th, The length of time intervening, renders it probable that the negotiation may have been concluded.

"Under our Parliamentary head will be found the important reply of Sir Robert Peel to Mr. Robinson, relative to the state of negotiations with the United States for throwing open the West India Trade. Sir Robert, it will be observed, distinctly stated that negotiations were in progress, but had not yet been brought to a final conclusion,—and such an admission is, we fear, fatal to the hopes of those who have indulged in the belief that his majesty's Government had proved deaf to all entreaties on the subject. It has also been recently stated, and upon the best authority, that the Agent of New Brunswick in London, Mr. Bliss, had communicated to his friends in that province his apprehensions that the ports would be opened in September next. We have also in our possession private information in relation to Mr McLane's negotiations which lead us to the same conclusion. Under all these circumstances we should be wanting in duty to our Colonial friends if we did not distinctly intimate to them that the chances of this trade remaining closed are materially diminished. But most of the accounts, nevertheless, concur in affirming that whatever changes may take place in the shipping trade, the general interests of the northern provinces will be steadily kept in view by his Majesty's Government. For this purpose it is intended to impose what is termed a *protecting* duty on all articles which can be furnished by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., when taken into the West India ports from those of the U. States. It is further stated that a requisition will be imposed obliging American vessels to take away the amount of their outward-bound cargoes in the produce of the Islands. Such a regulation might possibly be of utility in enabling the W. Indies to carry on a barter trade and thereby relieving themselves of much of their superfluous produce in return for articles of the first necessity. We take leave of the subject now expressing our belief that his Majesty's Ministers have acted with the best feelings towards the Colonies, and have been actuated by the paramount motive of protecting the interest of the empire at large. We do not think that the opposition to this measure exists to the extent that it did a few months since."

WEST INDIA TRADE.—The New York Evening Post of Monday, contains the following paragraph, which places this subject in the proper light. The uniform accuracy of that paper, and the confidence with which it speaks, added to the reluctant admissions of the *Albion*, which has always been opposed to the opening of the ports, strengthen and confirm our expectations, that the negotiations have succeeded, and that the next arrival from London will bring the final arrangements.

"*The West India Trade.*—The Philadelphia papers contain a letter from this city written on Saturday, in which the writer announces as a fact, information of which had been received here, that the Ports of the British West Indies are open to our flag. The statement we believe strictly taken, is erroneous; the ports had not been opened at the time of the sailing of the last packet, but from information in our possession, in which we place every confidence, we are enabled to state the British Ministry *had determined upon opening the ports to our flag.* The next arrival will probably bring intelligence of the execution of the treaty."

[*Balt. Rep.*

We have forborne publishing any thing from South Carolina upon the subject of the *nullifying* System, which of late has excited so much warmth in that State. We are, and always have been, advocates for State Rights, under the construction put upon them by all the States, until latey that of S. Carolina.—We do believe that Congress ought to, and of right can exercise no power, but such as is *expressly* granted to them by the Constitution. We are, as much as any man can be, opposed to constructive powers being exercised for any other purpose than for such as may be indispensable to the carrying into execution some power expressly granted.—But we can see (tho' we may be ignorant and short-sighted,) no difference between an individual State's resisting *vi et armis* a law of Congress, (passed *secundem artem,*) and open rebellion. We are not the advocates for passive obedience under grievances; neither can we believe it is right for an individual *member* to dictate to the *whole body.* We are opposed to excessive protecting tariffs, if not to tariffs altogether, yet we do not believe it either right or judicious for an individual State to raise her arm in a menacing manner against the government of the United States. Laying *right* out of the question, we have forborne to publish any thing on the subject fully believing in the following sentiment expressed by the poet, that

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet, seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

By substituting *disunion* in the place of *vice* in the above stanza, you have our reasons in full why we have published nothing upon this subject. Would you keep a child virtuous, it would be the part of wisdom to keep from his sight and hearing every species of vice. The butcher looks upon the slaughter of his victim with unperturbed feeling; a sight that would wound the sensibility of other men. Therefore we are not disposed, to enter the lists to discuss the constitutionality, or the policy of the course pursued by our sister State. We have no doubt that they believe themselves aggrieved and oppressed by some of the existing laws of Congress, but we cannot believe that on sober reflection on the subject in all its bearings, that they will advocate the policy of the course by them pursuing. Far be from us, the disposition or inclination to find fault with or to censure the acts of a sister State, or any considerable and respectable party of that State so long as their proceedings and measures do not tend to the disorganization or dissolution of the Union. We cannot help believing that many of their declarations and proceedings, do have that bearing, tho' it may not be designed by the authors. A continual repetition "that a State will put herself upon her sovereignty," for any act of the General Government which does not tally with her inclination or promote her interest, we conceive to be dangerous in precedent as sowing the seeds of disunion. We will not insinuate a denial of the most exalted patriotism to S. Carolina; but certainly, in our opinion, their zeal, and perhaps their wrongs, have led them to pursue a course which they should have avoided, as dangerous in remote time, if not now. We would as soon teach a child to lisp *patricide*, and look upon it as pardonable in any event, as to utter *rebellion*, and think it justifiable, let what *may* transpire.—If any words, in any event, should be made treasonable, it is disunion and revolt. The scenes transpiring in S. Carolina, must give pain to the reflecting patriot, and particularly so if there be ground for complaint. It should be the endeavor of all the States to unite and remove any cause of complaint under which any member of the confederacy may labour; and on the other hand, that member should use forbearance and all honourable means to procure a redress of grievances, before applying the last resort. An appeal to arms is at all times a dangerous experiment, and should not be resorted to but when all other means fail. Admitting that S. Carolina does suffer from the unequal operation of the tariff, would she not suffer still more, to thrust herself without the pale of the Union? In case of the latter event, would she not "put out both of her own eyes" to no purpose. A manly resistance to aggression, is commendable in all; but mutual forbearance, on the other hand, is the first and most important ingredient in our social compact.

We here take leave of this subject, not knowing that we may ever, and hoping that we may never have occasion for recurring to it again We deemed it necessary to touch on the subject, that our readers might be acquainted with our reasons for hitherto passing it in silence.

We give, this week, copious extracts from foreign Journals. The official news of the fall of Algiers, can be no other, than interesting to our readers. The fall of a city and petty State, that has for centuries, laid all Europe under contribution, that has compelled all nations to pay an annual tribute, that has committed piracies upon the vessels of all nations, that traded to the Mediterranean, is an incident in the course of events that cannot fail to attract the attention of the historian, the philanthropist, and statesman. Whether France will retain possession of the conquered country or that it will be given up to its legitimate Dey, or be bestowed by the Holy Alliance upon some Prince of the Blood-royal are matters of speculation which we have not the necessary data to solve. It is a foot-hold on the States of Africa and should France or the Allied powers feel so disposed, a door to the reduction of the States of Barbary.

From various causes but principally from the inclemency of the harvest season, wheat and flour have advanced a little in the European markets, which has caused a correspondent rise at home. For ourselves we cannot say that we are gratified at the news because our own section has no breadstuffs to spare, and an advance in price will surely occasion those who are in need of money to send a portion away.

There is no reason to expect much if any rise in tobacco, tho' the French government have dissolved the *concour*, so that the merchants will be suffered to enter into the speculation.

After many weeks of drought, beyond almost any preceding season, so that the bed of the Dan River and of the streams became almost dry, we have had refreshing rain and there is no longer difficulty in obtaining grinding at the mills.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

Wheat, Red, 90 to 95 cts.—White 95 to $1,03 cts. *Flour* 5⅛ to 5⅜, unsettled. *Corn*, 2¾ to 3. *Cotton*, 10 to 11½.

MR. WIRT'S OPINION.

The "Cherokee Phœnix" of the 14th ult. presents the opinion of Mr. Wirt upon the question of the right of Georgia to extend her jurisdiction over the Cherokee nation It is understood that Mr. W. is the counsel of the Cherokees—and that it is so officially notified to the President of the United States and to the Governor of Georgia. The object is to take the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States. The argument in the Phœnix is a long one—and it is intended to support the following positions:

Rich. Compiler.

"That the Cherokees are a sovereign nation, and that their having placed themselves under the protection of the United States does not impair their sovereignty and independence as a nation—"One community may be bound to another by a "very unequal alliance, and still be a *sovereign State.* Though a weak State, in order to provide for its safety, *should place itself under the protection of a more powerful one*, yet according to Vateli [B. 1 Ch. 1 and 5 and 6.] *if it reserves to itself the right of governing its own body* it ought to be considered as an *independent State.*" 20 Johnson's Report 711 712 Goodell vs. Jackson.

2. That the Territory of the Cherokees is not within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, but within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the Cherokee nation.

3. That consequently, the State of Georgia has no right to extend her laws over that territory.

4. That the law of Georgia which has been placed before me, is unconstitutional and void, 1. because it is repugnant to the treaties between the United States and the Cherokee nation, 2. because it is repugnant to a law of the United States passed in 1802, entitled "an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," 3. because it is repugnant to the constitution, inasmuch as it impairs the obligation of all the contracts arising under the treaties with the Cherokees: and affects moreover *to regulate intercourse with an Indian tribe*, a power which belongs exclusively to Congress."

In noticing the report relative to the opening of the British Colonial ports, the N. York Journal of Commerce says:—We have a letter from our (London) correspondent dated July 6th, which says: "There is some reason to apprehend that the American public will count too confidently upon a successful result in the West India negotiation. The administration here stands pledged to the British North American Colonies not to grant you a direct intercourse with the Islands, without previous notice. The Colonies have not as yet had any notice whatsoever.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

THE RICHMOND MARKET.

The *Compiler* of yesterday observes:

The price of wheat is rather on the advance, in consequense of the accounts last received of the state of the wheat crop in England. We understand, on Friday night, that white wheat was selling for 105 cents, and red for a dollar. As however, there was nearly a month from the date of the last advices to the harvest in England, and it has been supposed by some of our merchants that the rise in the price was rather premature. But we shall probably get advices by this evening's Mail, which may shed better light on the markets, as the N. Y, American of Thursday evening announces the Caladonia to be in the offing—her day of sailing being on the 16th of July.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. William C. Wren, of Albermarle county, died on Wednesday last of Hydrophobia. From the *Charlottsville Advocate*, we learn the following particulars of this distressing case:

Mr. Wren was bitten in two places on the foot, by a strange dog, on the 7th of June last. Both wounds were much lacerated, and one of them penetrated through the tendons on the upper surface of the foot to the bone. He felt no uneasiness about his situation, not supposing the dog to be mad. The wounds continued to heal regularly and in a short time were perfectly well. On the 15th inst.—more than two months after the wounds were received—he felt some uneasiness in the foot, which gradually extended up the leg until it reached the body. He then had pain in the back, lower part of the abdomen, and some soreness about the throat. These symptoms continuing with little variation, were ascribed by himself and friends to Rheumatism, or cold, brought on by recent exposure to a shower of rain, By family prescription he was bled and took a dose of oil. The bleeding relieved his pains, and he supposed himself nearly well, until the evening on the 17th inst. while attempting to swallow some water he was immediately seized with spasms. He then for the first time became fully aware of his awful condition, and applied for medicial aid. The spasms continued to increase rapidly and were much aggravated by the approach of any one to the bed side or any sudden noise. Attempts were made by every means to get him to receive drink and food, but the approach of either, in any manner, immediately threw him into the most violent agitation. In the intervals of the spasms and even during their continuance, he retained perfect possession of all his mental faculties until within an hour of dissolution. He repeatedly invited his friends to his bed side to shake hands with him, assuring them that he was perfectly in his senses, and felt no disposition to do injury to any one. The spasms continued with increasing violence 21 hours, when death relieved him from the most awful sufferings we have ever witnessed.

Episcopalians.—In the Episcopal Church of the U. S. there are 530 clergymen.—Ten are bishops, and the others are priests and deacons. There is also one bishop elect, not yet consecrated. Eight are Presidents of Colleges, or preside over collegiate institutions under other names, as Principal, Provost, &c. Twenty-two are professors in Colleges, Theological Seminaries, and other public Institutions. Six are chaplains in the service of the U. States or in some corporate establishment, Seveny three are Principals of Academic Seminaries of learning, and besides those engaged as principals, many others are engaged in teaching a part of the time, in connexion with their parochial duty.—*Albany Ch. Register.*

STEAM ENGINE.

Improvements in the mode of travelling upon rail roads, are almost daily making in various parts of our country. In the preceding article, we have presented the reader with a particular account of the movements of a locomotive engine on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road;—and we have subjoined, from the Lynchburg Republican, a description of a locomotive engine, with a car attached, operating on a minature rail-way, and now exhibiting in that town:—*Pet. Old Dominion.*

"We have seen a small Locomotive Engine, with a Car, and Miniature Rail Way, now at the Franklin Hotel in this Town. It is among the most beautiful specimens of the mechanic arts, we have ever seen—and moves at the rate of from eight to ten miles per hour.

"When we first heard of its arrival, we supposed it to be the same of which we recently took some notice as having been exhibited, by Shields and Son, in Cincinnati.—In this however we were mistaken. Josiah W. Wrenn, the gentleman who exhibits the one we are now speaking of, seems to have succeeded in pushing the improvements of the Engine, to a point hitherto unattained by any one. The difference between his construction, and that of Shields' we understand consists chiefly in the application of the steam to the cylinder.—This is done by means of a *Sliding* Cam-rod, passing over double valves, at the bottom of the Steam-Chest; and not from the tube *immediately* to the Cylinder. By this, the quantity of Steam let into the Cylinder, may be increased or diminished with perfect safety; and the power applied to the Lever, is much condensed. It seems only to want a spring Safety Valve, to make it the most perfect machine of its kind. It was made under the immediate superintendance of Mr. Wrenn in Lexington, Kentucky;—and the neatness strength, and beauty of the workmanship, are only surpassed by the simplicity and ingenuity of the whole contrivance. Mr. Wrenn, who is on his way to Richmond, and Petersburg, will remain we are told, some days in town;—by which an opportunity will be afforded our citizens, of viewing perhaps the most perfect specimen of the useful arts, now to be seen on this side the Atlantic. The Engine is called the "Utility," and weighs together with the car, and rail-way, about 1000 pounds.

ROTATION IN CROPS.

Chester County, Pa. June 25th, 1830.

J. S. Skinner, Esq. A Virginian correspondent who signs T. T. in the American Farmer of the 18th instant, expresses a desire to learn something on the subject of Rotation of Crops; and as I think the practice, in this district of country, preferable to any I have witnessed elsewhere, I will take the liberty briefly to state our most approved mode of farming, in reference to the particulars inquired of. Your correspondent says "cleared land is divided into four lots or shifts of unequal size, averaging, perhaps, something less than thirty acres each, of course," says he, "my rotation of crops is corn, wheat, clover, and then corn again, &c." The land in Virginia must be of superior quality, indeed, if it can stand such cropping without deterioration. The average size of our farms here, is about that of your correspondent's; but instead of dividing them in four fields, we have at least half a dozen—and I believe that seven or eight would be still better. We hold it bad policy to plough one furrow more than can be well measured; and moreover, that a field which is not richer at the conclusion of a course of crops than it was at the commencement, has been injudiciously managed. The character of the soil must, of course, be considered in determining on a system of cropping:—as a light, sandy soil would probably admit of the same treatment as one in which clay greatly predominated,—though I think the greater art, in agriculture, consists in gradually ameliorating the native condition of soils, by such additions as will produce a mellow loam. In this region, our soil is stiff loam, frequently with an excess of clay,—which we qualify by the use of lime with excellent effect. We commence a course of crops, by turning down the sod of the oldest pasture field, either late in autumn, or early in spring for the Indian corn. On the field thus ploughed, we immediately spread a dressing of lime—about 30 or 40, and often 50 bushels to the acre—harrow it well, and then plant the corn and take good care of it by using the cultivator among it every few days until harvest,—after which it requires no further dressing. In the latter end of September we cut off the cornstalks near the ground, set them in upright shocks with a band around each to sustain it until the fodder is dry, and the grain quite hard In October and November, as other business permits, we husk the corn, and carry both it and the stalks off the field—the former to the corn cribs and the latter to sheds, or stakes, to be fed to cattle, during winter. In the ensuing spring we plough up the corn roots, and sow the field with barley or oats as the quality of the land may authorize. If the land is not very good, oats will be best; but as soon as the soils become reasonably fertile the oats will grow too rank, and barely answer better. When the barely or oats are harvested, we cover the stubbles with a heavy dressing of manure, and immediately plough it down. This is usually done in August. After some time the ground is well harrowed; and in the beginning of October we plough again, and sow wheat, timothy and orchard grass seeds. These are usually harrowed in; and our neatest farmers are careful to have the fields rolled, when the ground is dry enough. This leaves the surface in good condition for cutting the wheat, and sowing the future crops of grass. In the begining of March following, and after harvest there is an elegant growth of young clover and timothy (and orchard grass, if sown—which I think ought to be, in order to fill the sod with as much valuable matter as possible) among the wheat stubble. This makes a fine pasture during the residue of the season, and the next year it is fit for the scythe. Our fields are all treated in this manner in succession, and by having six fields, there is one in Indian corn, one in barley, one in wheat one in grass, or hay, and the remaining two for pasture, thereby allowing a shift for the feeding stock; which is considered advantageous. After wheat harvest, there is a third pasture field obtained as above-mentioned. If there were 7 or 8 fields, the ground would be allowed to lie for a longer term in grass, and when once made rich several natural grasses (such as peas) succeed, the cultivated ones are actually better, for feeding cattle, than those introduced by art. This is one great advantage in having a number of fields cultivated in rotation, and allowed a sufficient time to repose in pasture. A top dressing of lime can also be applied with advantage, when fields are allowed to remain several years in grass. I have adopted this plan on my own farm, which is a small one; and have even reduced it into twelve sub-divisions, or portions, for successive cultivation. This would probably be considered too minute a divisiou, by farmers who wish to cultivate a larger portion of grain; but I have been, so far, well pleased with the operation of the plan—and am convinced that almost every farm might be divided into seven or eight fields with advantage. We should soon in that case, see better land, and larger products, with less labour and trouble.

Census of Cincinnati.—The enumeration of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, has just been completed, and it is found to contain a poputation of 25,279—This number includes 1067 free persons of color, and 584 aliens.

POSTSCRIPT

CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.
GENERAL LAFAYETTE
Inseparable from the cause of Liberty.

Paris papers of the 26th July and Havre, of the 27th have been received at New-York. King Charles has dissolved the new Chamber of deputies. And stoopped the press. He has attempted to establish the old despotism. A battle has been fought in Paris between the National guard and the King's guard in which the latter was defeated, with the loss of 5 or 6000 men. Gen: Lafayette commanded the National guard. Accounts by those papers, of which we have time to make but few of the most important extracts, represent Paris to be in a most violent commotion, altho' they say that the public tranquility will not be disturbed. The constitution to which the King had sworn, has been by him suspended, and when such a calamity comes to be known through the Departments and cities of France, the sensation and indignation felt in the capital sufficiently indicate what will be produced through the whole kingdom. We have given below as copious extracts from the Baltimore American as our space would allow.

VERY LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT!
REVOLUTION AND CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

The packet ship Hibernia, from Liverpool 1st August, arrived below at New York on Thursday, at noon. The slips from our correspondents of the morning papers, and the postcripts to the afternoon papers of that day, announce the following momentous intelligence:

THURSDAY, Sept. 2—half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

GREAT NEWS!

Our news boat T. H. Smith has boarded Hibernia, and reports by telegraph that—

A Revolution has broken out in France—a battle has been fought in Paris between the National Guard and the King's Guard, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 5000 or 6000 men.

General Lafayette commanded the National Guard,

Cotton has risen in Liverpool 1-8 to ¼d—23,000 bags sold. Flour had declined.

The highly interesting details which follow, furnished by an arrival at Boston, appear to leave no room to doubt the correctness of the foregoing intelligence, and explain the causes which have led to the Revolution.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The ship Clematis, Holmes, has arrived at Boston, bringing Paris papers to the 26th July.

They contain the important news of the dissolution of the newly elected Chamber of Deputies—the suspension of the law of the liberty of the press by an ordiance of the King, and a prohibition of all periodical publications and works of less than twenty sheets, without previous authorization—further particulars relative to the African expedition,—and other articles of news of considerable interest.

Capt. Holmes reports that the measures adopted by the French Government produced, as might be expected, very great excitement, and France appeared to be on the eve of a revolution. It appears from one of the papers that there was on the 25th a vague rumor of the impending measures, but nothing was known certainly respecting them until the ordiances appeared in the Moniteur of the 26th.

The following is the Ordiance for the dessolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

From the Paris Moniteur of July 26.

Charles, &c.—To all to whom these presents come greeting,

Considering Art. 50 of the Constitutional Charter;

Being informed of the manœuvres which have been practised in many parts of our kingdom to deceive and lead astray the electors during the late operations of the electoral colleges:

Having heard our Council, we have ordered and do order,

Art. 1, The Chamber of Deputies of Departments is dissolved.

Art. 2. Our Minister Secretary of State for the Interior is charged with the execution of the present ordiance.

Given at St. Cloud the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1830, and of our reign the sixth.

By the King. CHARLES.

The Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Interior.

The Count Peyronnet.

[Extract from the Havre Journal, July 27.]

The Moniteur of to-day has struck a blow for which public opinion was not at all prepared. The measures which have been taken need no commentary; they have been already judged, and posterity will view them as we do. The public indignation burst forth at Paris, but the public tranquility has not been affected.

To-day, all the editors of the Journals assembled, to deliberate upon the course they ought to pursue under such extraordinary circumstances. Some advise not to submit to these illegal measures, and unconstitutional decrees; others propose to fix, by common consent, what number of journals shall appear before the tribunals, to demand the execution of the laws. M. Martem, prefect of police, has communicated to the printers the important information, that every unauthorized publication will be followed by the seizure and detention of their presses. Many of the printers immediately informed the editors of the journals, that, so far from complying with this order, they were ready to sacrifice their interests, and to resist, as long as resistance should be in their power.

Important to the Tobacco trade.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser says;—"We learn by letters from Paris, that the *Concour* for Tobacco, (on sale by tender to the French Government,) *is abolished.* The letters ferther state, that the *Regie*, having its full supplies of Virginia Tobacco for 1831 none will be wanted before 1832. This had been anticipated from a previous official communication recommending to the French merchants to import Tobacco with a view of selling it to the Regie."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Mr. John C. Ponderhast, painter, of Palmyra N. Y, has discovered a material for mixing paints, which promises to be of immense value. It incorporates completely with Linseed oil, and may be used as a substitute for that costly article. The cost of the new material is comparatively trifling, and abounds in almost every part of the United States. Paints are mixed and prepared with it in the same manner as with Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine. The most satisfactory experiments have been made. It produces a smoother and harder surface, answers for any colour, and is equally impervious to water. The inventor has obtained a patent, and has already disposed of rights to several of the first establishments in the state He also introduced his paint into Washington, and had the pleasure of seeing it used on the public buildings in that city.

PIRATES AFLOAT.—Capt Hallet of the schr, True Blue, arrived at New Orleans 12th ins. in 8 days passage from Brassons, St. Jago. with Specie, informs that he was pursued on leaving the Brassons. by an armed boat commanded by one *Thompson*, but that having no means of repelling, the attack, he proceeded on his way under a brisk fire from the said boat.

RAIL ROADS.—The first Rail Road Car, propelled by steam, proceeded the whole distance from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills' on Saturday last, says the *Gazette*, and tested a most important principle, that curvatures of 400 feet radius, offer no material impediment to the use of steam power on Rail Roads, when the wheels are constructed with a cone, on the principles ascertained by Mr. Knight, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to be applieable to such curvatures. The Engineers in England have been so decidedly of opinion, that locomotive Steam Engines could not be used on curved rails, that it was much doubted whether the many curvatures on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road would not exclude the use of steam power. We congratulate our fellow citizens on the conclusive proof which removes forever all doubt on this subject, and establishes the fact that steam power may be used on our road with as much facility and effect as that of horses, at a very reduced expense.

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 19th, of August last, his negro man NED, who is yellow complected, about five feet ten inches high, stout and well made no particular marks recollected except the scar of a burn on the top of his head, he is intelligent in conversation and no doubt but he will attempt to pass as a freeman, his clothing not recollected, except a blue broad cloth coat.

A reasonable reward will be given any person who will deliver the said negro Ned to me, living six miles South East of Caswell Ct. House.

JOHN KIMBROUGH.

Sept. 6th, 1830.—14-3t. pd.

SALE OF VALUABLE

Blooded Horses.

WILL be exposed to public sale on a credit of twelve months, on the 14th, of Oct. next, at the Milton, Race Course, it being the Jockey Club Purse Day,

One Stud Colt, two years old last Spring, of fine size and uncommon beauty. Sired by Sir Archie, his dam by Shylock; out of Lady Burton—Shylock by the imported Bedford, Lady Burton by Sir Archie.

Also at the same time one other Stud colt, 1 year old last Spring by Monsieur Tonson, out of the same dam as above. These colts have been bred with especial care and are surpassed by none in the world in form size and purity of blood.

A. GRAVES, Admr.
Of B. YANCEY, dec.

Sept. 11th, 1830.—14-tds.

A CAMP-MEETING

WILL commence at Bold Spring, in Halifax county, Va. on Friday, the 8th of October. Travelling preachers, and the friends of the Society, generally, are invited to attend.

WM: HOLMES.

Granville Circuit, Aug. 18th.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A YOUTH 15 or 16 years of age, well grown, of good character, who can read well, will find a good situation in this Office to learn the printing business, if application be made immediately.

THE TREE-HILL RACES will commence the 1st Tuesday in October next, and continue as usual. A full meeting of the Club is desired at Tree Hill the Monday evening preceding October 4, to elect officers for the ensuing Club, and fix the future Spring and Fall Meetings.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

July 23.

HALIFAX RACES.

THE RACES over the Halifax (Va.) Course, will commence on the first Tuesday in October next, and continue four days.

1st day. The Proprietors' Purse, 2 mile heats, for $200—entrance $15; non-subscribers $25.

2d day. Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats for $400,—entrance $20; non-subscribers $30.

3d day. A Handy Cap Race, mile heats, the best three in five, for $100—entrance $20, to be added to the purse.

4th. day. A Race for three year old colts, mile heats—entrance $50, to close on the evening of the second day's race. The money for each day's race will be hung up without discount by the Proprietors.

ADAM TOOT,
RICHARD EDMUNDSON.

Sept. 1830.—13--4i.

July 24th, 1830.

At a meeting of the Milton Jockey Club, at the Milton Hotel, present, James Lea, John Ragland, Achilles Whitlock, George Farley, James W. Jeffreys, Alexander Henderson, when it was Resolved, that the

1st. Days race for colts three years old, be one mile heats—entrance $50; subscription to remain open until the preceding evening three or more to make a race—2 entered.

2d Day, Proprietor's purse, 2 mile heats entrance $10 to subscribers, to non-subscribers $15, purse $200.

3d Day, Jockey Club purse $350, three mile heats—entrance, to subscribers, $20, to non-subscribers $30. Money hung up at the usual discount.

4th Day, a Handy Cap—entrance $25 and the gate money of that day.

The Race to commence on Tuesday the 12th of October.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

The Game of Whist will be tolerated, but every other description of gambling, in the day time, is forbidden; an offender will most assuredly be punished to the extent of the law.

Proposed Stakes to be run for over the Nashville Turf.

First, a post stake for colts foalded the Spring 1830, $1,000 entrance, play or pay, to close on the first day of January 1831 distance two miles and repeat, to be run the fall after they are three years old, on Thursday preceeding the Jockey Club Races.

2nd. A sweepstake for colts foaled the Spring 1830 play or pay, $500 entrance distance two miles and repeat, to be run the fall after they are three years old, on the day preceeding the Jockey Club Races Each enterer to name two colts, either of which he may run, to close on the first day of January 1831, three entries to make a race.

3d. A post stake for colts—the produce of mares put to the horse in 1830, each enterer to be confined to the colts of one horse $100 entrance, play or pay, distance two miles and repeat, to be run the fall after they are three years old, on the day preceeding the Jocky Club Races—three entries to make a race, and to close on the first day of January 1831.

Subscription papers to each of the above stakes will be found in the possession of the sabscriber.

T. W. GILMAN, Proprietor.

Maj. Gilman:—I perceive by the above that three colt stakes are proposed to be run over your turf—I enter in all three of them agreeable to the propositions.

In the second, I name a colt from Morgiana by Archy, and one by Jerry out of an Archy mare.

In the third, I enter a colt by Jerry, I give James Jackson for Security.

GEO. ELLIOTT.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

Sweepstakes to be run for on the Baltimore course.

Baltimore Jockey Club.—The following sweepstakes, to be run for on the Baltimore course, are open. Persons desirous of subscribing will please address a letter to that effect to J. S. Skinner, editor of the American Turf Register, at Baltimore.

Sweepstakes fall of 1830.—We, the subscribers, agree to run colts and fillies three years old this spring, over the Baltimore course, on the day preceding the jockey club race, next autumn, two mile heats. Entrance $300, half forfeit. Five or more to make a race, and the rules of the course, in all respects, to govern—To close on the first day of September next, by which time the entries must be accurately described. May 27, 1830. Two entries to the above.

Spring, 1831.—Mile heats entrance $200 h. f.; five or more to make a race, to close first September next. Three entries.

Fall, 1831.—Two mile heats entrance $300, h. f. five or more to make a race, to close first September next.—Three entries.

Spring. 1832.—Mile heats; entrance $500, h. f. five or more to make a race; to close first of January 1831.—Two entries.

Spring. 1833.—Mile heats; entrance $500, h. f. four or more to make a race; to close first January 1831.—One entry.

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

POETRY.

"The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with the concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagem, and spoils."
[SHAKESPEARE.

From the Norwich Spectator.

"NOW A DAYS."

Alas! how every thing is changed;
Since I was sweet sixteen,
When all the girls wore homespun frocks,
And aprons nice and clean:
With bonnets made of braided straw,
That tied beneath the chin,
And shawls laid neatly on the neck,
And fastened with a pin.

But now a days the ladies wear,
French gloves and leghorn hats,
That take up half a yard of sky,
In coal hod shape or flats,
With gowns that do not fall as low,
As such things ought to fall,
With waists that you might break in two,
They are so very small.

I recollect the time when I
Rode father's horse to mill,
Across the meadow, rocky field,
And up and down the hill,
And when our folks were out at work,
As true as I'm a sinner.
I jumped upon a horse bare back
And caried them their dinner.

Dear me; young ladies now a days
Would almost faint away,
To think of riding one alone,
In waggon, chaise, or sleigh;
And as for giving 'pa' his meals,
Or helping 'ma' to bake,
Oh saints! 'twould spoil their lily hands,
Though 'sometimes they make-cake.'

When winter came, the maiden's heart
Began to beat and flutter,
Each beau, would take his sweet heart out
Sleigh riding in a cutter:
Or if the storm was bleak and cold,
The girls and beaux together,
Would meet and have most glorious fun,
And never mind the weather.

But now indeed it grieves me much
The circumstance to mention,
However kind a young man's heart,
And honest his intention,
He ne'er can ask a girl to ride,
But such a war is waged!
And if he sees her once a week,
Why surely "they'r engaged."

I never thought that I should try
My hand at making rhymes,
But 'tis the way to reprobate
The present evil times;
For should I preach morality,
In common sober prose,
They'd say 'twas older than the hills,
Or else turn up their nose,

I've almost lived my four score years;
I've got a host of nieces,
And have to fix treir trumpery
So can't write more such pieces,
But oh! it makes me almost cry—
I don't know what to do
When now-a-days, I think upon
What folks are coming to!

MISCELLANY.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

THE WEDDING DAY—A TALE.

BY L. A. WILMER.

"There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."—*Adage.*

In the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and on the fourteenth day of August, in that year, Mr. Hezekiah Drummond left the place of his residence, in Frederick County, Maryland, to visit a small town about twenty miles distant, where he expected to unite an enamorated couple in the holy bands of matrimony.—The Rev. Mr. Hezekiah Drummond was a native of the emerald isle; he had formerly been a weaver, but, having received a call to the ministry, he sold out his looms, spools and shuttles, and betook himself to a more lucrative employment.

Hezekiah was a staid, sober-looking man, aged about forty-five, square built, five feet seven inches in height, wore a grey close bodied coat, small clothes, and mixed clocked stockings. Behold him mounted on a clumsy animal, bearing some slight resemblance to a horse, but which appeared to have lived before the time when currying combs were invented, and to have conceived an utter antipathy to those instruments.—Hector, (for so was the steed most improperly called,) was as gentle as a Gninea pig, and could by no means be prevailed on to exceed a regular walk, marching wide between the legs, like Falstaff's soldiers, which practice he had acquired from straddling over the stumps of trees in a country recently cleared; for Hector, (in one particular, like his great namesake, had frequently been employed in the labours of the field. During the journey, Hezekiah had leisure to ruminate, speculate and expatiate on various matters that occupied his thoughts: the vanities of human life, the thoughtless wickedness of mankind, and the five dollars he expected for performing the nuptial ceremony, "I will get me a new pair of breeches," mentally ejaculated Hezekiah, "these begin to look thread-bare, and if they should happen to give way while I am marrying a couple, how the sons of Belial will make a jest of sacred things, to the great detriment of religion—O yes, I must by all means get me a new pair of cassimere breeches."

With similar thoughts Hezekiah occupied the time till his arrival in the village of ——, about nightfall. He paused at the sign of the plough and rudder, (emblematic of commerce and agriculture,) and called for a warm supper and a quart of ale, for Hezekiah was not altogether an anchorite. The wedding was to take place on the following morning, as the married pair intended to set out on a short journey immediately after the ceremony—the village of M—— was just two miles from the town where this wedding was to take place, so Hezekiah was determined to pass the night at M——, and refresh himself against the morning, so that he might proceed with renovated vigor.

Now the town of M—— is celebrated for mischievous wags, who think a clergyman a very legitimate object of ridicule, especially such a clergyman as Hezekiah, who, as we hinted before, was remarkable for the solemnity of his carriage and countenance. While the worthy pastor solaced himself with a nap after supper in the bar-room, leaning back in an armed chair, two of these wicked villains who were present, had the audacity to purloin his prayer book from his pocket, and to substitute (O horrible wickedness!) a pack of cards in its place. Nor did they cease their abominable pranks, for, unbolting the stable door, they brought Hector forth, and led him to the residence of Mrs. Bruggle, a lady who kept a house for the accommodation of those independent characters who scorn to employ parsons in their amatory adventures. Hector was fastened to the horse-block at this establishment, but that virtuous quadruped gave symptoms of his dislike to the place, by snorting and kicking in a most extraordinary manner, as if he really knew it to be injurious to his reputation to be found in such a vicinity. However, in that place he was obliged to pass the night, for there was no remedy. As soon as the morning dawned, the report flew like lightning over the town, that Hezekiah's horse was seen at the door of Mrs. Bruggle. "Ay I always suspected the sly-looking old goatish hypocrite," said Miss Mima Mullet, "this comes of living single, when there are so many fine girls waiting year after year to be married." "Well, he is found out at last," said mother smokem, for I myself saw his *kretur* standing at the very door." "And Sam Spiggot saw the old Irish tyke peeping through a broken pane in the up-stairs window," said Mrs. Mendit.

While these things were transacting in M——, the young candidates for matrimony were anxiously waiting the arrival of the minister; but he, good man, was as anxiously searching for his horse. The good-natured inhabitants of M——, were in no haste to tell him where Hector might be found. Perhaps some few of them really believed that Hezekiah knew all about the matter, and that his pretended ignorance was only another instance of his hypocrisy.

Nothing could equal the chagrin and indignation of the Rev. Mr. Drummond, when he discovered Hector at the door of a brothel: he hastily untied him and mounted, among a crowd of curious spectators, who considered it a novelty for a parson to be found at such a place. To add to the ridicule of the thing, some of the roguish adventurers of the night had shaved Hector's tail off close to the rump; so that the *tout ensemble* of the preacher, with his long melancholy visage, singular dress and figure, and his horse shaggy, lame, and tail-less, would have, perhaps, excited some profane persons even to open and outright laughter.—Hezekiah left the village of M—— and arrived at the place of his destination with feelings very different from those he had experienced on the preceding day. "It will take the five dollars," thought he, "to publish an advertisement and remove these suspicions from my character, and so I must still wear the same old rusty breeches: deplorable circumstance!"

The impatient bridegroom and his amiable bride eagerly welcomed Mr. Drummond, who now took his seat and prepared for the solemn ritual of marriage. He drew forth from his pocket—not the prayer book—but, to his utter astonishment, a pack of cards; clubs were trumps, or at least the queen of clubs was uppermost! how portentous!

"Now," said Hezekiah, "I believe that I am really delivered over, like Job, to be tempted of the devil, no one else could have possibly conveyed his books into my pocket." So saying, he threw the whole pack into the kitchen fire; from which they were presently delivered by black Tom as soon as the preacher had turned his back, for Tom was particularly fond of a game of all fours, and thought it a burning shame that the cards should be destroyed.

Well, what was to be done for a book?—"Have you no prayer book about the house?" asked Hezekiah. No books were to be found but Walker's Dictionary, Comly's Spelling Book, Dilworth's Assistant and Murray's Introduction, none of which would exactly answer the purpose. At length the bridegroom ventured to enquire if the marriage could not be performed without a book. "No, sir," said Hezekiah, "it is impossible, a marriage without a book is like a horse without a tail, it is very unseemly; but perhaps you can borrow one from some of your neighbors."

The neighbors were tried without any better success; the bridegroom fretted, the bride looked pale or rather green, the company regretted the delay of the entertainment, and the priest trembled for his five dollars.

So the wedding was completely at a stop, and it was finally determined that it should be postponed to the next day, which would be Sunday, when they might all go to meeting at M——, and after meeting was out they could be married infallibly. "And I," thought Hezekiah, "shall then have an opportunity of saying something in defence of my reputation." Accordingly, on the next day, the bride, bridegroom and preacher, appeared at the church, or meeting-house, in the town of M——, and were edified by a most excellent sermon from the Rev. Mr. Snufflefunk; after which, the Rev. Mr. Hezekiah Drummond ascended the pulpit—all eyes were fixed on him, with different emotions: some persons pitied, others excused, and many condemned. He blushed with an honest confusion, and spoke in a tone of deep feeling, with a half choked utterance.

"My friends and brethren, I was married in Ireland, *so I was*, but my wife died one year before I came to this country; since which time I——I have never been a rake, so help me God. I hope now you will believe me innocent."

This declaration was perfectly satisfactory to most of the audience, and entirely reinstated Mr. Drummond in their good opinion; and he by this ingenious contrivance, saved the expense of advertising. The marriage was consummated, and Hezekiah received his five dollars, which he very judiciously loid out on a pair of new inexpressibles, according to his previous determination. So all parties were very well cohtented, and that is the end of the history.

THE PARISIAN SIBYL.

Translated from the French, for the Boston Amateur.

In former days the business of sorcery was not exercised in France with impunity & those who were given to shuffling fortunes from cards, answered for it too often with their lives. Our good ancestors were in the habit of burning, without scruple, all who were guilty of witch-craft; and my good ladies Villeneuve, Michel, and Le Normnnd, now in full career, if they had been born a century earlier, would infallibly have ended their days at the stake. But chiromancy, cartomancy and necromancy are at present fashionable sciences, and lucrative branches of trade; and sorcery, instead of leading to a funeral pile, conlutes to fortune. All Paris have in succession paid their respects to the cards of Lady Villeneuve, the white-of-eggs of Madame Michel, and the black hen of Mademoiselle Le Normand. Each of these practicers has been celebrated in her turn; but a young sorceress is now before the public who promises to surpass them all.

The temple of this new sibyl is in one of the most frequented quarters of Paris. In the morning it is open to the beauty, tender and timid, but who confides in the turn of a card; to the greedy speculator, who would know what succers attends his enterprises; to the modest and innocent girl who is anxious to discover whom she should fall in love with; to the unquiet husband whose dreams are disturbed by an ugly major of dragoons, in big boots, and wearing monstrous mustachios, to the gamester who would win back at whist, what he has lost at faro. The numerous equipages ranged before the entrance, indicate the rank of the visiters.

I had heard the oracles of this modern pythoness frequently cited with great praise. Some ladies spoke to me in high terms of the vivacity of her mind, the delicacy of her questions, and especially of the promptness with which she divined what they dared not tell to her.—Gentlemen had described in raptures the sweetness of her manners and assured me that she was a most exquisite creature. These eulogies excited my curiosity; and I determined to ascertain for myself the merits and beauties of this celebrated personage.

The clock had just struck eight as I presented myself at the door of her hotel.—On declaring the object of my visit, I was ushered into a little saloon furnished with the greatest simplicity, with nothing to indicate the profession of its occupant. This was a young lady about twenty five years of age tall well made, expressing herself with grace, very agreeable and various in her conversation. There was something a little malicious in her glance, and sardonic in her smile, and she jested freely upon the inconveniences of her art, and attempted to convince me of its excellence. I saw that she was not herself very well persuaded of the truth she wished to impress upon me; and I thought that of all who came into her house, the young sibyl herself had the least faith in the infallibility of her oracles.

After having conversed with me a few moments, she ascended the sacred tripod: already the prophetic spirit had begun to move the delicate fibres of her brain, when a light hand rapped three times at the door of our apartment, and uttered in a troubled voice, 'Open; it is I.' My pretty prophetess was evidently embarrassed, and I was preparing to take my leave. She prevented me.—'You have the air of a gallant gentleman,' she at length said to me, smiling. I bowed assent. 'I am sure of it,' she added; 'go into this cabinet.' She pushed me gently into the cabinet, shut the door upon me, and to prevent accidents took the key with her. I consoled my captivity by making immediate use of a crevice, through which I could see every thing that was going on in the saloon.

The lady who entered was younger and more beautiful than the sibyl. Her face was a picture of innocence and candor. 'At length,' said she laughing—'I have succeeded. Madame de Bassac, after having managed to inflame the jealousy of my husband has prevailed upon him to pay a visit to you: he will be here in a minute, and do not forget our agreement.' The sound of a bell put an end to the conversation; the young visiter disappeared, and her friend prepared to receive De Julien.

He enters, and looks about the room with non-chalance, and the better to decide upon the powers of the magician, observes that her art must reveal to her the object of his present visit. 'Do you doubt it? said the sibyl, in an offended tone; 'give yourself then the trouble to be seated, and condescend to listen to me.' She collected herself, and arranged the cards upon the table; by way of prelude to the following dialogue:

'Ace of Hearts: You are married, sir sixteen or seventeen months ago you espoused a young lady of about half your age.'

'What, Madam?

'Ten of Hearts: Who has given you a thousand proofs of affection, and yet you continue to suspect her.'

'I confess it,' said he, in utter amazement.

'Queen of Diamonds—these suspicions you have imbibed from a female friend of your wife.'

'I admit the fact.'

'Seven of Spades—she has carried her effrontery so far as to advise you to apply to

'Astonishing!

She takes up the cards, and hands them to De Julien, who cuts them, while the sibyl continues with a gravity that nothing can disturb, 'your wife is faithful.'

'Do you believe so?'

'I know it: but she complains of your conduct.'

'Of my conduct?'

'Your suspicions harass her,'

'O no; she is not aware of them?

'She has discovered them; you entertain at your house a very dangerous man,'

'The King of Clubs.'

'I do know him, madam.'

'A dark man; thirty-six years old.'

'It is my best friend.'

'Knave of Hearts: He is desirous of becoming your wife's best friend, sir.'

'You amaze me! I am thunderstruck!'

'For the month past he has been trying to induce her to accept a set of diamonds that he knows you have refused to purchase.'

'It is true.'

'Queen of Hearts: But she declines his offers with dignity; it is from you only that she is willing to accept any ornament that may add to her beauty.'

'Poor woman!' exclaimed the relenting husband.'

'Here our sibyl again took the cards, and divided them into three parcels, which she thus explained.

'You blush at the suspicious you have entertained.'

'Because you assure me of the honor of my wife.'

'She dreams of nothing but your pleasure; at this very moment she is engaged in some scheme to advance your happiness. But, what do I see! Eight of Clubs, and nine of Hearts,!'

'Is this bad fortune?'

'Quite the contrary: you are thinking of a present for your lady.'

'Of a present!'

'The set of Diamonds.'

'Indeed, indeed—'

'In order that having no wish ungratified, she may be exposed to no temptation.'

'But these jewels are very dear.'

'Ah! sir, can you too generously reward the virtue of a woman who adores you?'

'My wife adores me!'

'Eight of Hearts and Ace of Spades Madame De Julien loves no one but her husband!'

At these words, which proved the extent of the young magician's science, De Julien rose from his seat in transports; he cast upon the table a purse of indefinite weight, and ran to the the jeweller to purchase the happy talisman which was to restore felicity to his household. Good fortune all that day followed his foot steps; the jeweller in an excess of good humour, made him a considerable discount, and the virtue of my lady cost much less than he anticipated.

As soon as her husband was gone, Madame De Julien re-appeared from her hiding place, and embraced her friend with every expression of kindness and tender gratitude. But they immediately separated, for it was necessary that the young wife should return home to receive her spouse and her diamonds.

The sibyl liberated me, and prevented every manner of reproach on my part, by laughing herself, with a verry pretty grace, at the sccene of which she had made me a witness. "I will not propose to you now," said she, 'to cast your horoscope; what you have just seen and heard, forbids the degree of confidence that is required in those who come to consult me: but I would ask you not to judge my conduct with too much severity. Men are but grown up children who pay to be deceived; and the error which flatters, is better than the truth which afflicts them. Instead of tearing away the veil that conceals the faults of De Julien's spouse I darken them more deeply, and take the same care to render his future days happy, that another would take to make them miserable. Shall I predict to the opulent banker who astonishes all Paris with his magnificence, that he will one day envy the lot of the wretch he now repulses with disdain? Shall I say to the father exulting in the birth of a son, this child will cover your old age with shame and bring your grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. Shall I tell Florio the flirtations of Lisette, and Lisette the infidelity of Florio? No! were I to do so I should soon destroy my own credit, and see nothing more of this multitude of visiters who now crowd about my house to receive the approbation of their follies and the confirmation of their hopes. I have taken a surer path. I tickle the folly of every one of them.—Without compromising my character, I give good fortunes to the whole world. They go away from my house quiet in mind, and promise themselves to pay another visit to the little sorceress what makes them so happy at such a trifling expense.

SIR J. BARRINGTON'S PERSONAL SKETCHES.

If Sir Jonah's book contains some tough stories, it contains also many amusing ones. The following touch of Irish character will make the reader smile:—

"An unfortunate duel took place between a brother of Sir Jonah and a Lieutenant M'Kenzie. In those days, in Ireland, a meeting was the inevitable consequence of the most trifling discussion; or, rather, the hottest disputes rose out of the most trifling subjects. In this duel Mr. Barrington was shot dead—not by his principal but by Captain (afterwards the celebrated General) Gillespie, the second of M'Kenzie. Gillespie was tried for the murder and acquitted in consequence of the friendly interference of the Sheriff, who packed the jury. The jury were challenged in detail by the friends of the barrister, but the other party out manœuvred them. The result was as has been stated.

"On the evening of the trial, another brother, H. French Barrington, a gentleman of considerable estate, and whose perfect good temper, but intrepid and irresistible impetuousity when assailed, were well known, the latter quality having been severely felt in the country before, came to me. He was, in fact, a complete country gentleman, utterly ignorant of the law, and as I was the first of my name who had ever followed any profession (the army excepted,) my opinion. as soon as I became a counsellor, was considered by him as oracular, indeed, questions far beyond mine, and sometimes beyond the power of any person existing to solve, were frequently submitted for my decision by our neighbors in the country.

"Having called me aside out of the bar room, my brother seemed greatly agitated and informed me that a friend of ours, who had seen the jury list, declared it had been decidely packed—concluding his appeal by asking me what he ought to do? I told him he should have challenged the array. 'That was my opinion, Jonah,' said he, and I will do it now,' adding an oath, and expressing a degree of animation which I could not account for. I apprized him that it was now too late, as it should have been done before the trial.

"He said no more, but departed instantly and I did not think again upon the subject. An hour after, however, my brother sent in a second request to see me. I found him to all appearance quite cool and tranquil. 'I have done it by ——!' crid he, exulting ly—'"Twas better late than never!' and with that he produced from his coat pocket a long queue and a handful of powdered hair and curls. 'See here,' continued he, 'the cowardly rascal.'

"'Heavens!' cried I, 'French, are you mad?'

"'Mad!' replied he, 'no, no, I followed your advice exactly. I went directly after I left you to the grand jury room to *challenge the array.* and there I challenged the head of the array, that cowardly Lyons?—he peremptorily refused to fight me; so I knocked him down before the grand jury, and cut off his curls and tail—see, there they are—the rascal! and my brother Jack is gone to floor the sub-sheriff.'

"I was thunderstruck, and almost thought my brother was crazy, since he was obviously not in liquor at all—but after some inquiry I found that, like other country gentlemen, he took the words in their common acceptation. He had seen the high-sheriff coming in with a great array,' and had thus conceived my suggestion as to challenging the array as literal; and, accordingly, repairing to the grand jury dinning-room, had called the high-sheriff aside, told him that he had omitted challenging him before the trial, as he ought to have done according to advice or counsel, but that it was better late than never and that he must immediately come out and fight him. Mr. Lyons, conceiving my brother to be intoxicated, drew back, and refused the invitation in a most peremptory manner.—French then collared him, trippe up his heels, and, putting his foot on his breast, cut off his side curls and queue with a carving knife which an old waiter named Spedding, (who had been my father's butler and liked the thing) had readily brought him from the dinner table. Having secured his spoils, my brother immediately came off in triumph to relate to me his achievement.

There is now pending in the Superior Court of Bibb county, Georgia, an action at law, and the declaration filed in the case contains *seventeen hundred and forty-nine counts.* Who, but those knowing the circumstances, can guess the nature of the case?

Iron Pumps.—It is stated in the papers that iron pumps are acquiring great repute and coming much into use, in New-York.